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THE CASTOR OIL COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

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and Oak furnaces. In fact, doors, windows, wood or metal, but wherever they are, give greater heat than any other material. It uses all the pipes and nearly all the smoke is consumed. The smoke in the front of the Oak furnace is burning off, and that means no waste. The principle is not new, but the application to the Oak is new. In fact, no smoke is cut through the fire pot.

Round Oak Furnaces

100

Over

For Men
\$4.00

\$7.00

ALL KINDS
OF

LEATHERS.

and one-half Shoes.

“Talk-Over, you’ll get
paying more, better
Talk-Over.”
ey.

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ONLY

REET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE[®]

and insurance is popular in De-
cades both men and women,
in all different organizations
advised membership of \$758,
total of \$818,066 insurance
of the individual policies
of \$500 to \$1000. Two of the
years, some policies in the
now. Generally speaking,
limit while the majority are
\$1000 and \$2000. This vast
provides protection to
men and children, whose
fathers have the business
make provision for their
death. While the pay-
ment is no way assur-
ed, one can have wages
of instances here in
family in more prosper-
ous they have ever before.
I have saved many a woman
from the brink of solaci-
ty in the means of giving
struggle to fight the bat-
tle. In many instances it
is a business instinct in
most of the money being
earned the foundation for
acquisition of wealth. On
it has of course proved
to be in the hands of those
who intended to lead, and that
to the man who was trying
provision for his family after
it is a lack of appreci-
ation of the beneficiaries, but
in capacity to handle money
as they have been ac-
cidents.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND
and insurance is unquestionably

new blood is essential to the life of these
societies. As the society grows in years
the object generally is to secure younger
men as members, and in so doing equalize
the average age. Nowadays a very
all the societies doing this class of busi-
ness provide a reserve fund. In addition
to the required monthly assessment a
small fee is exacted which is set aside
for an emergency. The function is not
a trifling sum, yet in a large
society it rapidly accumulates, and be-
comes a fund of immense proportion. It
is a safe guard that should guarantee the
continuous life of the organization. Some
states have passed laws requiring the
establishment of a fund of this kind, but
in other states it is optional, although
no man who make a study of fraternal in-
surance say that it will not be long be-
fore every state will have a law of this
kind on its statute books and that no
society will be permitted to do business
which does not have a clause of this
kind in its constitution. Members of
different societies hold different views as
to this proposition, however. While it is
sensibly applied by some it is as stoutly
denied by others. The latter class
maintain that a reserve fund does not
guarantee any additional strength to a so-
ciety. They point out that a big fund of
this kind must be invested and that there
is always a chance of poor investments
being made, but there are also safe in-
vestments paying a reasonable interest
that guarantee the stability of the fund.
Those who argue against the reserve
fund have to be eased to cite of reserva-
funds being wasted by poor investments
and being found dissipated just at the
time that they are most needed.

Two classes

There are two classes of people who become members of fraternal societies. The desire to belong to a society of some kind animates the majority. Others desire the pleasure of the social features while some want nothing but the insurance. There are sometimes in a lodge composed of members belonging strictly to the latter class. They never meet in lodge rooms and simply pay their assessments when the time due. The latter class of the members, as a rule, however, are those in which the social feature is strongly developed. It wishes to bring the members into closer relations and promote a deeper interest in the organization. The admission of women to lodge is either one of the principal lodges or one of the auxiliaries has served to intensify this feature. In lodges that have auxiliaries the men may become members of the men and secure additional insurance but the members of the auxiliary cannot get the same benefit there.

SLAYER OF BOOTH IS STILL LIVING

When Boston Corbett, the slayer of William Booth, escaped from the asylum in 1888 he was known to the public as a "mad" and "dead" on the records of the institution and legally, if not literally, a person of no account. The conclusion of the court of the asylum officials that the patient was dead was accepted by the public without question. The newspaper commented freely upon his mysterious disappearance, and Kansas City forgot the eccentric character of the native instrument in avenging the assassination of Abraham Lincoln with every brand of "shooting iron" known to the western trade. He had labored under the delusion that members of the Booth family were following him, with the intent to murder him, and it was almost worth a stranger's life to get foot on his claim to walk away from the street directly toward him.

Corbett was sent to the asylum as a direct result of claiming out the honor of representatives during the session of 1878. He was serving as assistant surgeon at arms of the house, and in charge of the ladies' gallery. One morning he was offered a seat in the gallery

A few, after 13 years, Corbett has survived. For more than four years he has been a traveling salesman for W. W. Gavitt & Co., who conduct proprietary medicine concerns in both his employers and his native in recent times used over to induce Corbett to return to the state. He has property interests in them, and the government covers \$1,000 back pension, in which he will ever be able to find the fact that he is alive is by his own affidavit to that effect has been represented to him and may well be easily established.

1 came from the Indian Agency
 2 at Corbett is wily and sly
 3 refuses to set foot on Kim
 4 He lives in and travels
 5 Cheema and Texas, and for a
 6 had headquarters at Enid,
 7 was property, George
 8 Topeka, is his guardian
 9 Within some weeks ago that
 10 started to return to Kansas,
 11 the Government was welcome
 12 money.
 13 is now 62 years old. He was
 14 shot. From the time he en-
 15 tered the trend of his men
 16 exist was towards religious
 17 He was intensely religious,
 18 and
 19 standing near the horse, but no
 20 special attention was paid him.
 21 Little later an attendant saw
 22 mount the animal and disappear
 23 the road, blowing the wind as he
 24 the officials and attendants who
 25 him never caught sight of him af-
 26 ward. Three weeks later Superin-
 27 tendent Bowman received a letter stat-
 28 that the horse was at Nevada, aw-
 29 wing his orders. Corbett was re-
 30 to have gone to Mexico, from
 31 county apparently reliable news of
 32 death came back to the Kansas office.
 33 The slayer of John Wilkes Bo-
 34 served during the war in a Massa-
 35 chusetts regiment, enlisted at Boston

himself considered dangerous neighbors in Cloud country. Corbett married, and up to the time of his death he lived in check on his claim, in Cloud. He always went armed and was footed and equipped

of the high school championship of the state, the Urbana team, which the best of the game from that start Taxslerville being too tight and very slow. Most of the scoring was with an occasional misplay on center. Twenty five and twenty minute halves were played and the score was 22 to 10 in favor of Urbana. C. Matthews of Urbana was referee, and Chester Hogue

TABLE OF INSURANCE.				
Lodge.	Men.		Total Ins.	Total Ins.
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Easterly Camp M. W. A.	150		\$1,350,000	
W. C. Rose Camp M. W. A.	170		50,000	
Decker Camp M. W. A.	208		842,000	
Ray Leaf Camp R. N. A.	8	92	21,000	50,000
Oliver Branch Camp R. N. A.	2	60	3,000	88,000
Golden Crown Camp	16	160	5,000	60,000
		15		61,000
American Home Circle	15		35,000	
Ancient Order of Pyramids	15		31,000	
Catholic Knights of America	24		15,000	
Catholic Order of Foresters	15		19,000	
Count of Honor	174	98	2,250,500	104,000
Decker Post Patriotic Army	130	35	218,500	33,000
R. T. Clay Post Patriotic Army	64	10	101,000	21,500
Patriotic Tribunes	70	50	73,000	73,000
Independent Order of Foresters	29		19,000	
Independent Order of Mutual Aid	27		6,000	
Knights of Columbus	58		20,000	
Knights of Honor	23		41,000	
Knights of the Maccabees	101		131,500	
Lady Macabees	31	35	17,000	
Local Americans	34	22	10,000	34,000
Modern American Patriotic Order	84	52	83,800	41,110
National Union	53		115,000	
Royal Arcanum	31		82,000	
Royal Circle	80	61	137,500	92,500
Royal League	17		47,000	
Royal Templars of Temperance	11	11	10,000	11,500
Tribe of Ben Hur	65	51	100,000	72,450
Switzerland's Union of N. A.	35		12,000	
Union of Locomotive Eng. (O. P.)	43		75,000	
Union of Railroad Trainmen	30		100,000	
U. of P. Endowment	50		70,000	
Ancient Order United W'm'n's	70		101,000	
Order Railroad Conductors	52		125,000	
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen	50		75,000	
Totals	2,793	795	\$1,646,700	\$837,300
Grand total	3,588		\$5,484,000	

<p>the parent organization. It is a curious fact that many women cannot be induced to place insurance on their life. There does not seem to be any reason for it except a woman's reason, and that is enough. Any woman should be as willing to benefit her husband and children as such a wise provision as the husband is to benefit her, but no sort of argument will induce them to change their position.</p>	<p>place the business of fraternal insurance on a strictly business basis. There is a national congress of fraternal societies embracing the largest and the best in the country. At their last meeting a subject which engaged much attention was the proposal to secure some equitable and just rate legislation. The president of the congress said:</p>	<p>societies to be organized to follow our footsteps, and yet we are not willing to agree that we will put our own societies on a proper footing. We want to stop the formation of any more societies on wrong systems, but we want to go on and get in new members on our old tables, which we admit are faulty.</p>
<p>AVERAGE RATE.</p> <p>The average rate per \$1000 in these societies is placed by men versed in the knowledge of their management at seventy cents. The rate is cheaper in some than in others, and it varies in each society according to the age of the applicant for membership. At the present time there is an effort being made to</p>	<p>PURELY LIFE INSURANCE.</p> <p>"We must admit that in many respects our law is inconsistent with justice and right. We state, practically, that tables of rates under which the majority of us are doing business are insufficient, and that our plans are wrong; that we are misleading our membership when we tell them by inference, if not in words, that they are to receive whole life protection. We do not want any more</p>	<p>I fully understand the difficulty of suddenly changing the plans and systems of thirty years' building, but honesty should compel us. If we want such legislation for others to set a time when we, ourselves, will agree to conform to it. We can then appeal to the public with clean hands. Members coming in will know that at some specified time we will abide by the changes.</p>
		<p>"The time has passed when any one giving intelligent thought to the question</p>

A NEW FACTORY

Will Be Erected With Old Material of the Illinois Central

owned for the Gayitts a long time
 before they associated him with the
 man who shot Booth. Finally they suc-
 ceeded in identifying him, and acknowl-
 edged that he was Boston Coblett in a
 letter written to the firm some months
 since. W. W. Gayitt says he is an ex-
 cellent salesman, and that he has al-
 ways made money for himself and the
 firm. Many Texas towns bar patent
 medicine peddlers by ordinance, but
 Coblett pays no attention to ordinances
 and has worked practically every town
 in Texas without having been molested.
 Coblett's firm is about eighteen miles
 from Comstock, in Cloud county. He
 owns eighty acres of land, only about

Depot.

MR. GEBHART'S BIG SAVING

Figures Show That He Was Wise When
He Bought An Old Building For Seven
Hundred Dollars.

Now that the old depot is gone, its
 ruins will no more haunt the visions
 of the traveling men who invade the
 city. The dingy, dusky old structure

building. Lath are now selling at \$3.50
 per thousand, this would make them
 cost \$140. For joists and sills he took
 from the building he has a standing
 offer of \$2000. Then the iron work
 work on the building will be as good
 as new when painted, saving about
 \$100. The slate on the roof was put
 on only a few years ago and it was prac-
 tically all preserved, and is estimated to be
 worth about \$50. About \$250 of lumber
 were in the building which will be used
 as well as new for the warehouse. The
 following is an estimate of what the old
 building will be worth to Mr. Gebhart:

Block	\$3,750
Lath	140

lightened of which is fit for cultivation. The returns from the farm are seldom more than sufficient to pay the taxes. When Corbett was committed to the asylum an effort was made to secure a guardian in Cloud county, but his neighbors were all afraid of him and refused to take the job.

George A. Hixon was then appointed and has since looked after his interests. Corbett drew a pension of \$4 a month. Following the government custom his name was stricken from the rolls of the pension office after he had been insane three years, but if he were restored to citizenship he would be reinstated and the government would owe him in the

which was the shame of Decatur people has gone beyond recall. Few people had any idea of the worth of the old structure and still fewer business men saw in that old smoky brick ruin anything worth buying. A. F. Gehlbart bought the old building for \$700, and since then he has received offers of from \$300 to \$500 for his bargain, but he does not want to sell. He has a good use for all the lumber and brick he took from the old structure. On North Water street, where he has his black of stores all of the buildings run only half way back to the alley and there is a vast amount of ground going to waste. But Mr. Gehlbart proposes to redeem this by using the old building material

Lumber	2,000
Complex work	100
Slate roof	50
Windows	10
	\$3,500

Thus it can be seen the building that cost Mr. Gehlbart \$700 has made him a saving of \$4800, and his building will be just as good as if the material used was new. Perhaps some of the people who at first thought the old building was not worth tearing down will change their minds. Mr. Gehlbart was himself surprised to find that the building contained so much material which could be put into use.

Going Back With His Wealth
Lee Champ, the "Chintano Croquet" of New York, is going back to China to live out his old age in the luxury which can be purchased with the fortune which he has amassed in this city. In China he has two wives, whom he has not seen for five years, but it is not for them that he is returning home. His mother, now 84 years old, is in poor health, and he wants to see her again before she dies. The fortune which Lee Champ is taking back to China is variously estimated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000. He is 60 years old, and while his health is good, he is afraid of dying in a

In the erection of a storage vene house there. The building will be three stories high, and 19 feet deep by 41 feet wide. This will necessitate the tearing away of the old buildings on the corner of Packard street and the alley. Two store rooms will face on Packard street. The first and second floor will be occupied by Harry Gohman for the manufacture of ladies' wrappers and men's overalls and duck coats. It will be one of the largest plants of the kind in the city. The first floor of the remaining portion of the building will be used for implements, and the place he now occupies will be rented. The second floor will be used for the laundry room. On the third floor he will store the imple-

Novel Feast for Carnegie
Andrew Carnegie is to visit Hoboken in December and on that occasion will eat railroad spikes and "I" rails, will drink molten iron, and many other things of a similar nature, if appearances count. Mr. Carnegie gave \$45,000 to Stevens Institute to build the new laboratory of engineering, and his return from Europe will be celebrated by a dinner after the dedication of the new building.

President Morron will have a singular lunch served. Models are now being made for the bread which will be used. It will be made in the shape of railroad spikes.

The ice cream will be in the shape of

foreign land, and will not come back if he can help it.

Nothing short of appendicitis would ever put General Funston on his back.—Chicago News.

Taylorville was umpire.

While attending the game one of the Taylorville High school girls, was sitting on the rear seat of a trap, when the horse suddenly started forward, throwing the young lady to the ground, knocking her unconscious.

state convention at Dixon will give an account of that meeting. There will be five short talks by those who attended. This was one of the best conventions held in our state. It was especially strong in speakers and the practical subjects discussed. Every man in our city

Members of the Ulee Club are requested to meet at the rooms at 3 p. m. for rehearsal.

At 2:15 p. m. the first boys' gospel meeting will be held at the association rooms. This meeting is open to all boys

Y. M. C. A. at Dixon.
Today at 4 p. m. in the Y. M. C. A. rooms the delegates who attended the

protection can get away from the business proposition that we are making life insurance, call it by whatever name you please, and if we claim to be insurance or protection for a life, then we must abide by the laws of nature, which are immutable and changeable. Conditions may change in environment, and some societies may have a lower mortality experience than others because of territorial limitations, or other reasons, but every society should have a basis in fact and figures."

In connection with this statement the addressee said that he did not believe that a competent medical examination could be made for \$1, and urged the latest possible examination by the most competent physicians. He also stated that the societies constituting the congress had paid out \$50,000,000 in benefits during the preceding year.

A FEW STATISTICS.

Some idea of the enormity of this fraternal insurance may be gleaned from the secretary's report of the Fraternal congress which said:

"The number of new members admitted to the orders represented in this congress for the year 1900 was 745,516,11, making the total membership at the close of the year 3,112,510. Of this number 286,745 were local members. The net gain in local members for the year was 327,745."

The protection in force at the end of the year was \$4,555,570,982. A net income for the year of \$101,652,012, which amount represented the net new certificates was \$78,717,794.

The average amount represented by

other words the man can beat the game by living instead of dying. Arguments are made that fraternal companies cannot live but a certain length of time, that eventually the mortality rate will become so heavy that the surviving members will drop out rather than pay. This has happened where founders of a society have failed to infuse new blood.

The Covenant Mutual of Galesburg is a recent case of this character. In answer to the argument that a man has lost everything when one of these fraternal insurance companies fails the statement is made that he has had insurance up to the time of failure at least. When he is told that these failures always come when a majority of members have reached an age where it is difficult to get other insurance, the fact is pointed out that these fraternal organizations are continually forming and that the opportunity is still there to join even though at a somewhat increased rate. The rate to an older man in the old line companies is likewise higher but the best argument that the old companies can put forth is the business investment proposition. This appeals strongly to men who look at everything from a business standpoint.

Life insurance of some kind has come to be recognized as a necessity and a duty. There is no man who can effectively answer the arguments put forth in his behalf. Men have ceased to try to escape the agents on that score, because every proposition as to expediency is in favor of the agent. Then there remains nothing to be decided but the question of financial ability to carry a policy. If a man can't take one kind he can another and thousands turn to the fraternal

benefit in force at close of year was \$765, a decline of nearly \$100 per cent. during the year, while the average amount of each new certificate received was practically as during the previous year, \$1721.

The average cost per \$1000 for protection last year was \$9.71, based on the average amount of protection in force during the year and the total of benefits distributed, which amounted to \$43,554.00. This is slightly less than the average cost for 1926, but substantially the same as during the past five years.

TWO SIDES.

There are two sides to every question and there are consequently arguments pro and con about the value of fraternal insurance. The old line men don't like it. They bring forth numerous reasons to show that it should not be taken up as a business investment. Nearly all old line insurance now is founded on the basis that give back to the insured something after a lapse of years. In organizations, feeling that they not only get the benefit of insurance but the social communion which welds people of a community together in closer bonds of friendship, gives them kindly attention in hours of sickness and sympathy and love to those left to mourn the dead.

STRONG LODGES.

In the table presented this morning showing the different lodges of Decatur, the number of members and the amount of insurance carried there is an interesting field for study. Some lodges with limited membership carry an aggregate amount of insurance larger in proportion than others of greater membership. Eastern camp is the biggest fraternal lodge in Decatur. It is recognized as one of the biggest in the country in that order. The Court of Honor lodge here is a strong one, but in Springfield the same order is represented by one lodge of 1,200 members.

GOOD THINGS MADE OUT OF CHEESE

CHEESE BALLS.
Take one-half cupful of grated cheese and one-fourth of a cupful of bread crumbs, two eggs and a dash of cayenne. Use stale cheese or fresh that has been grated and allowed to stand a couple of days. The crumbs should be of homemade bread, stale but not hard, and grated fine. Mix the cheese and bread thoroughly and add the beaten yolks of the eggs. When well blended add the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Make into balls the size of a small hachnut, and if too soft to handle roll in bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat and serve hot with salad, or as a luncheon or

softened butter and moisten the mass well with rich sweet cream, pouring a little cream around it in the dish in which it is served. Cottage cheese is best in the summer, when milk sours quickly, but if the milk be stood in a cool place and a little soured milk be poured into it, the souring may be secured quickly enough to preserve a good flavor in winter.

CHEESE OMELET.
For a plain omelet (individual) break two eggs into a bowl and slightly beat them; add one teaspoonful of grated cheese, salt and pepper to taste,

CHEESE FONDUE.
To make cheese fondue chop or grate one pound of soft cheese. Put it into a saucepan; add half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of red pepper. Beat the yolks of three eggs with half a cupful of milk or cream; add these to the cheese, stirring constantly over the fire until the cheese is melted. Pour over toasted crackers or toasted bread. Serve on hot plates as soon as it is cooked.

COTTAGE CHEESE.
The making of cottage cheese is similar to the boiling of potatoes, making

boiled, pounded, etc., in that it is rarely prepared as well as it may be done. All these directions about the clabber are uninteresting if "come to a scald," "stand it over boiling water," etc., are fatal to the clabber may be set over another vessel filled with water standing on the back of the stove, where it cannot possibly boil, but where it will heat gradually. When the whey begins to separate and feel a little thin over the curd with clean hands, so that all parts may be equally heated; and when it feels somewhat firm (which will be when all parts have been in contact with the hot whey) pour into a cheesecloth bag to drain. You will know

what you have made a "perfect" cheese. If it is firm without being the least bit granular. After draining rub the cheese smooth with the back of a silver spoon, or put it through a potato ricer, salt it to taste, mix through it a little

whites of the eggs stiffly beaten, pour into a buttered pudding dish, and place in a hot oven. Do not shake the food too open the oven door for 15 minutes.

Subscribe for The Herald.

A Mule Trade.

A suit which has been before Justice O'Mara for some time was decided Saturday. It was the case of John E. Cliff, ton vs. J. E. Kistler. Clifton prayed for damages on account of the worthlessness of a team of mules sold him by

medicine. A verdict for \$55 was given in favor of the defendant. The price originally paid for the mules was \$52.00.

Broken Wrist.

The 7-year-old son of Carl Young fell

Kistler. The evidence showed that Kistler had warranted the animals and that they were absolutely worthless and that Clifton had been to some expense for

from a trapeze while playing at his home on South Franklin street Saturday morning, and broke the ulna of his right arm near the wrist.

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According to latest reports, John May is taking no part in the campaign in Greater New York.

It has been demonstrated that Speaker Sherman and Governor Yates are not part of the same political push.

Whatever may be the facts regarding attempted legislation reducing the number of state boards in Illinois, such legislation should be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

They rehabilitate are that Booker T. Washington will escape lynching after returning home, for having eaten at President Roosevelt's table, but it will be by a scratch.

Those newspapers that express surprise at the fact that German is keeping in the background in the Maryland campaign probably have no conception of the quality of that politician's gum shoes.

The senior class of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, has decided to invite Governor Cleveland to deliver the commencement oration before the class in June. It looks very much as if Bryan had no influence with that class.

It is a remarkable fact that the men who were characterized by democratic campaigns in 1894 after the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill as the Judas Iscariots of the party are most frequently mentioned as available timber for the presidency.

Senator Tillman may be expected to survive the appointment of a democrat to the position of collector of internal revenues for South Carolina by a republican president upon the endorsement of Senator Mc Laurin. If he does the country may be considered safe for at least four years.

Ex-Congressman Lenta of Ohio has finally succeeded in convincing his own party that he is unfit to associate with them. A democratic excursion party recently attempted to elect him from the tree. Lenta is dishonest and brutal in his instincts and everybody seems to have found it out.

Colonel Bryan is about to end the campaign for the fusionists in Nebraska by taking a whirl over the state the last week. There is a faint recollection that he executed that loop to close in 1900 and while he did it in his tactical diameter he lost the state. It is not stated whether he will resort to the port or starboard to execute the maneuver this time.

One of the requirements in the physical examination for postoffice clerks under the civil service rules is that the applicant is required to hop twelve feet on one foot. Under a new ruling, a woman is not required to submit to this ordeal. This is unjust discrimination, as a woman that cannot hop twelve feet with one foot is certainly unfit to handle the mails.

The democratic nominee for governor of Ohio, in his opening speech, declared that McKinley sounded the death knell of protection in his Buffalo speech when he said the day of exclusiveness has passed. The result of the Ohio election will show whether the people of Ohio put that interpretation upon McKinley's declaration. They know better and a majority of anywhere from 50,000 to 75,000 will show this fact.

The export trade of the United States for 1901 averages \$113,345,000 per month, which is double that of any exporting country in the world, excepting the United Kingdom, and is greater than that by several thousand dollars per month. This fact may materially cripple the free trader's interpretation of McKinley's last speech. This nation is selling over a billion dollars a year abroad, while double discounts anything ever done by a tariff for revenue only.

THE SAME OLD NOSTRUM.
It there is anything that is true, more,

says the Pittsburgh Times, it is Colonel Bryan's efforts to advise a workman in politics. Bryan, in his paper, has the courtesy to urge the strikers to uphold the soup house party, his contention being that it is not favorable to trusts. Colonel Bryan is the man who trailed all over the United States declaring that to vote for gold would be to vote for disaster and to bring hardship and poverty. Bryan is the man who insists that a tariff is a robbery and an impediment to business. Bryan is the man who declared that what could never go up if silver stayed down.

Bryan is a dreamer, and he never made a good guess on American industrial affairs. The conditions that he contended have proved the most hospitable in the history of any nation in the world. Labor has never been better employed than at present. Wages in the aggregate have never been so great in any place as at present in the United States. The conditions that have made this possible are those that Bryan has constantly declared against. Now he advises workmen to vote the democratic ticket in the hope of cutting the claws of the trust.

Colonel Bryan should read the history of his party in congress in the days of trust legislation, and when votes were taken. He should bring out for the worker to whom he appeals some of the trust arguments produced in the last campaign in New York, and explain the check-by-jowl relations of the trust and the democratic leader.

The workman is no fool. He will never run with the soup house gang and burn all the bridges behind him and the roof over his head just to show favor to some impractical theorist who poses as his friendly advisor. The average workman is much more competent to decide what is good for him than Colonel Bryan, for the worker is a practical fellow with experience, and a memory reaching back to 1891.

A USELESS MORTAL.

There is in New York a person named George E. Tilford. The world knows nothing about him. He has contributed nothing to business or society and if he were translated he would not be missed on earth and would be no gain in any realm in eternity. The only notice the world has ever had of him was brought about by a suit against him by a creditor to force him to pay \$500 which he owes. He has an income of \$3000 a year and he refuses to pay the debt for these reasons, which he gave in an affidavit resisting payment:

I have been brought up in idleness, under the idea that I was to inherit a large estate. I have never acquired any business habits, so as to fit me to acquire property or to make me care for it. I have never been in any business, except many years ago when I was a boy when I was for a short time employed in one of the stores owned by my father. For many years prior to my father's death I was not employed, but lived on a large and liberal allowance made to me by my late father. I am a married man. My wife prior to our marriage was an actress by profession, and was in receipt of a large salary. My wife ever since our marriage has retired from the stage, and is now entirely supported by me. My wife was brought up, educated, reared in luxury, and we have one child 7 years of age.

All our friends are persons of wealth, and are ladies and gentlemen of high social standing, and we are compelled to spend money in entertaining the many friends who entertain us. My friends and associates have been persons of wealth and high social standing. I am a member of many clubs. I have absolutely no income except the allowance I receive from my father's estate, and the same is barely sufficient to support myself and family.

There are thousands of men in this country who are in every respect worthy who maintain families and pay their honest debts whose incomes are much less than \$1000 a year. The idea that there is one so utterly insignificant and worthless as to appear in the publicity of court proceedings by his own free will and resist payment of a debt alleging he cannot pay it on an income of \$3000 a year is so disgusting that one feels that his proper place would be the whipping post. If he cannot live on \$3000 a year he is out of his class and ought to be reared enough to go where he belongs. Such leeches are a disgrace to a country like ours and is worth nothing except as a sample of a lot of society asses who infect our larger cities and on a smaller scale our smaller cities.

Plotting

Tess—"When Mr. Sotleigh asked you if he might call why did you tell him to take the 'Eleventh street car? The other way's nearer."

Jess—"I know, but when he gets off the 'Eleventh street car he'll have to pass that nice candy store."—Philadelphia Press.

A Word to Travelers.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water, often brings on diarrhea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists.

HOPE FOR THE RICH BOYS.

The presidency of the United States, all things considered, is the greatest office of the world. The kluge of the world acquire their position by heredity and are entitled to no honor along the line of procuring the office. The president of the United States acquires the office through the choice of the people expressed in an orderly way at the polls. They are chosen from the ranks of the people and are selected upon their availability and ability. The place is open to every American citizen born on American soil rich and poor alike. It is a remarkable fact that a very large majority of our presidents came from the ranks of the humblest of our people. In our generation there have been no exceptions to this rule, unless the present incumbent, who was not elected to the office, is an exception. Lincoln was born of parents who were very poor and were unable to give him even the commonest advantages of his day. Grant's parents though not as poor as Lincoln's were poor and he himself worked in a tinney. Andrew Johnson was very poor and in his youth was apprenticed, became a tailor and was educated by his wife. Hayes came from the ranks of the poor and Garfield followed the towpath. Arthur when a lad hustled for himself and worked his own way upward. Grover Cleveland worked his way through college by doing janitor work. Harrison was a poor boy as was also McKinley and each had to dig for himself and admitted to the bar. All these men were honest, patriotic and honored presidents. Each had the confidence of his party and the respect of all the people. Some of them were honored not only by the party which elected them but by all the people and yet they came up to the great office from lowly beginnings. Thus have the poor of our land practically commended the presidency since the organization of the government until the present time. Theodore Roosevelt born in the lap of luxury marks an exception to the rule. All the other presidents have been held up as examples to poor boys to set on any feeling of disappointment which may finger as to their poverty and point out to them what one may do even when surrounded by poverty with hope almost shut out.

In Theodore Roosevelt the sons of the rich have an example, and who dare say they do not need an example as well as the poor. Let the reader think for a moment over his or her acquaintances among those who had wealthy parents and he will give assent to the statement that a large majority of them have been failures in life. Whole families of sons may be recalled who were left in affluent circumstances and in a few years spent their substance in riotous living, destroying themselves physically ending in premature death or if the physical system was preserved are now reduced to the condition of laborers or are employed at small and uncertain salaries. Ignorance of business methods, drunkenness, or the gaming table has worked their ruin.

Theodore Roosevelt was one in youth whose advantages of wealth never hurt him. To him it has never been anything but a convenience. He realized in life that wealth is a mere monkey unless the person possessing it has mental accomplishments. He was a student as real as the poor boy who so longed for an education as to be willing to toil to pay his way. As a student his best companions were those who made the best showing in class rather than those who were most brilliant at the ball or in social functions. He was never negligent of the world's needs and he was ever ready to contribute his best endeavors to make the world better for having lived in it. He believed in our form of government based upon the honesty and intelligence of the people and he was ever ready to contribute his best endeavors to make the world better for having lived in it. He believed in our form of government based upon the honesty and intelligence of the people and he was ever ready to contribute his best endeavors to make the world better for having lived in it.

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Our new Fall Hats are now on the go. Get one of the new shapes
\$1 to \$3.

B. STINE
CLOTHING CO.
245-249 N. WATER ST.

SPECIAL—
The handsomest line of stiff bosom fancy shirts for men and boys ever shown in the city, made with detached cuffs to match, worth much more but sold as a flyer at 50c and 75c. SEE THEM.

Men of Taste



WHO HAVE WELL DEFINED IDEAS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES WELL TAILORED, PERFECT FITTING, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, WILL REALIZE THEIR HIGHEST IDEALS IN THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS THAT WE ARE OFFERING THIS SEASON. MEN OF MODERATE MEANS

Who Wish to Be Well Dressed

AT A MODERATE COST CAN NOT REALIZE THEIR AMBITION MORE EASILY THAN BY INVESTING IN OUR CLOTHING. IT IS IN EVERY ESSENTIAL MERCHANT-TAILORED AND DIFFERS FROM CUSTOM TAILORS' MOST EXPENSIVE CREATIONS ONLY IN PRICE. OUR CLOTHING IS ALL HAND-TAILORED BY EXPERTS WHO PUT INTO A GARMENT THAT CHARACTER AND INDIVIDUALITY SO SOUGHT AFTER BY CORRECT DRESSERS. THE PATTERNS WE NOW ARE EXCLUSIVE AND VERY DESIRABLE. THE FABRICS FROM WHICH OUR GARMENTS ARE MADE ARE THE CHOICEST PRODUCTS OF THE FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MILLS. NO READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUALS OURS IN GENTLE ELEGANCE AND HONEST QUALITY.

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's reliable business suits of all wool, cashmeres, tweeds and chevots, stylish in cut and strongly made; other stores call them \$10 suits, but we call them the best \$8 suits ever sold in the city for\$8.00
The same old story with the \$10 suits. Everyone advertises \$10 suits and invariably says they are worth \$12 and \$13. We have a splendid line, all well, new patterns, including some of the new variety cut. Compare them with \$10 suits elsewhere, then you'll better appreciate ours at\$10.00
Better grades of suits, cut in the newest metropolitan styles from fine, all wool cloths, elegantly tailored and finished, without doubt the best showing of high grade clothing in town. Priced at \$12, \$15, \$16.50, \$18 and\$20.00

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Men's good heavy overcoats of black and blue Kersey and gray Oxford, but big and roomy, well lined and finished. A good coat for a man who needs a durable coat for a little money, special at\$5.75
Men's Oxford gray coats, extra full and long, also fine Kersey coats in black, blue and brown, the kinds that are referred to elsewhere as \$10 coats. We have an immense assortment, all sizes, at\$8.50
We have the new "Fullmores," the "Kitcheners Yokes," the "Broadway Box," and several other well new styles. These coats are made from the finest of materials and are tailored in a very superior manner. A merchant tailor would charge from \$25 to \$50 for coats no better than these. Our prices are \$10, \$12, \$15 and\$20.00

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Gents' Underwear in heavy ribbed cotton, blue, pink and natural colors, in natural and camel's hair; also heavy wool and fleece lined, for50c
Gents' fine all wool Underwear in natural gray, camel's hair, derby ribbed and fleece lined; regular \$1.50 values for\$1.00
Boys' fleece lined Underwear, splendid values, in all sizes, from 20 to 34, for25c
Men's Union Suits in heavy ribbed cotton and fine all wool from \$1 to \$4.50.

Prices Made to Move Fall Merchandise.

Misses' and Ladies' Jackets

New goods arriving by Express every day, the new things from the best cloak houses in the United States. We are showing a good tan, navy and red jacket 27-in long lined with macerated storm collar would be cheap at \$3.00. Special price\$3.98
A very fine Kersey 27-in Jacket lined well, made well, would sell at most places for \$7.50, our special price this week\$5.98
We are showing the finest Kersey Jacket with plain and storm collar, lined with a guaranteed satin or silk lining in 27-in length. Equal to a great many \$12.50 Jackets, our special price now\$9.75
Long Sweater Coats, 34-in, 36-in long in black, easter and tan. We have received from our New York buyer some regular extra good values in these prices, \$15, \$17 and\$13.50
Capes, all kinds and styles. Special prices in large capes for the large ladies; fine cloth, fine plush and Astrakhan Fur capes. We invite you to see the line, 30-in large plush cape made of Ritz Seal Plush, our special\$3.98
Babies' Long Cloaks and Jackets will have a complete line special styles to show you all. Prices, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and98c



Furs! Furs!

Big Fur Opening.
We will have on display in our cloak room a very fine line of Furs of all kinds
Wednesday, Oct 30, 1901
M. KOHN & CO
of New York and Chicago.
Have arranged to have their special salesman display their goods one day in our store. We will show as good a line of Furs as will be shown in Decatur this year. If you are contemplating buying, get your order in early where you will have a large line to select from as well as the experience of an expert Furrier. Every one invited to see the line.

Millinery!

We have received by Express some very swell up to date hats and bonnets. All goods sold on same basis as dry goods. We are not charging you 300 per cent profit. Compare styles and qualities. Our prices will convince you.

Kid Gloves.

Golf Gloves.

Men's Fancy Golf Gloves in the new shades, special25c
The extra fine Golf Gloves for ladies' gloves, whites and reds48c
150 pairs \$1.00 kind Gloves this week to give big values75c
For \$1.00—we will fit you and guarantee the glove. We carry in stock blacks with white stitching, reds, tans, Modes and greys. Dressed and undressed gloves\$1.00
We have the best Kid Gloves on the market for \$1.50 and ask you to call and have your gloves fit and see that we can save you money\$1.50

The Place to Save Money. HINMAN BROS. CO. DECATUR, ILLINOIS

County Weddings

A very pleasant home wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Jostes on Wednesday night, Oct. 23, when their daughter, Lena E., was united in marriage with R. Frank Phillips.
Only the immediate relatives of the families were present. Promptly at 8 o'clock the wedding march was played by Miss Edna Jostes, sister of the bride, and the bridal party, led by Rev. E. J. Durham, proceeded to the parlor, where beneath a canopy of Madeira vine the happy couple plighted their troth.
The abbreviated ring ceremony was used.—Macon Record.
Married—B. Frank Miller and Mrs. Laura McMartin drove to Decatur on Monday, where they were quietly united in marriage. The bride is a sister of Miss Mary Barger of this city, and formerly lived in Lincoln. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Miller. They will reside on his father's farm one mile south of town.—Macon Times.

Bowlers.

There will be a meeting of the captains of the city bowling league Monday evening, at which time they will announce the names of the men they have selected for their teams.

Presbyter.

Mrs. W. H. Per G. Wells entertained teachers in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lillie Chadsey. Miss Carrie Pown ten teachers in the afternoon at the residence of the Presbyter. The evening spoke informally went trip.

GELDING

Established at Prince Albert, urda

IT IS CLOSE TO

Meeting Pronounced Greatest of the Horses

Memphis, Oct. 20. Trotting association's today with two more to its credit. The meeting full from every stand, spectators received the colviding horsemen after defeat.
The feature of today's free-for-all race, it that Prince Albert, made two world's record heat the horse pacer mile ever made by a pole in 3:04. In the tabulated a world's record completing the circuit.
The Abbott, driven to lower his record but failed. The time 1:32. 1:33, 2:04.
In the free-for-all Mabel Onward won, the 2:38 pace, left out and Red Princess won straight heats. C. V. other cup today, drove victory in a special 1.00, winning easily. The event was an exciting the Aquaw and Mabel winning both heats in race:
2:08 pace, \$1000, day (nine starters): Will Layburn Tom Nolan Dou Riley Time, 2:04.4.
2:35 trot, \$1000 (10): Red Princess Betsey Toll Soupage Time, 2:13.4.
Free-for-all pace, 4 drivers (four starts): Mabel Onward Franker Elliott Time, 2:10.4.
Special pacing to vers (four starters): Carlo M. Saul Maud F. Time, 2:09.4.
Free-for-all pace drivers (three starts): Little Aquaw Mabelle Frazier Time, 2:09.4.

Steamship

London, Oct. 20. Liverpool—Launce. Bovic from New York; Natchem. New York—Camp. Laurencian from Gl. Southampton. Southampton—Ba. York, for Bremen.

Goes to Europe

Washington, Oct. 20. announced today that Crownshield, chief rean, would be detached and take command of the squadron now relieved of his present duty. Henry C. Taylor.

Duchess

St. Johns, N. F., stood in well informed illness of the Duchess York here on Thursday than at first understood the duchess is expected.

Resum

Butte, Mont., resumed in all the second Mining Company morning. The by the officials the effect hundreds of

Want Win

Toledo, Oct. 20. tion of the Women's union, real requesting Mrs. F. wine from the WT

Fat Stock

Kansas City, O. royal cattle show, chiefly fat Hereford bloods in the ring most successful ever

ARE SUSPICIOUS

is Trying to Influence Latin-Americans.

STILL TALK ABOUT TARIFFS

**The Army Is Now Being Equipped With New Rifles—
Berlin Letter.**

progress at Mexico caused much present discussion here, the general tone of which is skeptical of its success. It is interpreted as being a scheme of the United States to increase her influence over Latin America. An alliance between the United States and the latter is regarded as chimerical, owing to racial differences, the only connection between them being pronounced as merely geographical.

The tariff situation is regarded as being entirely obscured. The papers complain that Chancellor Von Bismarck does not show his hand and that the government's intentions are carefully disguised.

the denunciation of the commercial treaty which it leaves the government's intentions as far as it is concerned as before. The *Agrarian papers* will make different interpretations of the statement of the North German *Gazette* concerning the existing treaties and the proposed tariff, in which the *Gazette* has said notice of the former's termination depends upon the passage of the new tariff bill, and expressed the belief that the treaties will not be denounced before long.

The *Cologne Volksradl Zeitung* complains of the uncertain state of German politics at a moment when nervousness is

The military, adding the situation more complicated than since Miguel's resignation. The paper concludes with saying the belief is gaining ground that the emperor sympathizes with the traitor makers.

The equipment of the German army with a new rifle, which was suspended a year ago, will be resumed in November enough rifles having been manufactured for several army corps.

Army officers have recently been writing too freely for the newspaper, and the corps commanders, acting on the emperor's instructions, have called the

Alma Nieuport of San Francisco, only 13 years old, made her debut here tonight, appearing at a concert with the philharmonic orchestra. She was highly successful.

CUT FATHER'S THROAT

Drunken Son Ends Debauch With a Awful Crime.

Madison, N. D., Oct. 20.—Eddie O'her cut the throat of his aged father, Chris Collier, near Ramona. They were

Unreconstructed Rebel Dead
Millboro, N. C., Oct. 26.—Josiah T. was the most historic character in No-

of the Raleigh Montini in the reconstruction days, he conducted a bitter campaign against the "carpet-baggers." In 1870 he was jailed as a member of Ku-Klux. He was released by the federal courts and his ovation here was immense. He was a member of the Confederate congress. Turner was elected to the United States congress afterwards and refused a seat.

Dodge a Bankrupt.
Los Angeles, Oct. 26.—Alfred Dodge, formerly a prominent felt manufacturer of Dodgeville, N. Y., today filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,604,304; assets, \$2,509,004.

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 23.—The Herald, one of the oldest papers in Iowa, was today absorbed by the Telegraph, and hereafter will be published as the Telegraph-Herald.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Illinois—
and cooler Sunday. Monday fair; fr
northwesterly winds.

LOCAL WEATHER.
The following is a record of the t
perature for the twenty-four hours a

ment observer:	
7 a. m.....	48 Highest ..
Noon.....	68 Lowest ..
7 p. m.....	63

mination. It was decided to hold

tion taken. It is claimed that there is but little doubt that this action will be a vote to strike. Then the strike will begin on the following Monday morning. There is a strong sentiment

APPL IS WILL BEING ON THE CHARGE OF THE
 1905.

1 1 1

CO. DECATUR
ILLINOIS

Bowling.
There will be a meeting of the city bowling league Mon-

for their teams.

Penn trip.

washed out.

1. Rules,

1.) Subscribe for the Herald.

1

[illegible]

